

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Jonathan Haas, MacArthur Curator of North American Anthropology, The Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone: (312) 922-9410, extension 641, before March 17, 1995. Repatriation of these human remains may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 9, 1995

Francis P. McManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Chief, Archeological Assistance Division*
[FR Doc. 95-3684 Filed 2-14-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, that meet the definition of "object of cultural patrimony" under section 2 of the act.

The Little Elk Standing Village Bundle (FM# 71860-7187) consists of a hide bundle wrapper with pipe stem and arrows; paint bag; two scalp locks; three bundles of braided sweetgrass; sinew; two goose necks; swan neck; loon neck; shell; black pipe and stem; ear of corn; pierced elkhorn scraper; and penis bone. The bundle was purchased for the Field Museum by Assistant Curator James Murie in 1902 and identified as Pawnee.

The Big Black Meteoritic Bundle (FM# 71898) consists of a hide bundle wrapper; war club; two pipe stems; pipe and stem; two curved bones; pipe tamper; wooden pole for storing a star chart, including a metal disc, bag and skin container; start chart; three arrow shafts; three birds wrapped in skin; two scalp locks; small mammal skin; legging fragments; bird leg with talon; two feathers; stuffed hawk; two mammal skins; leather pouch; two bundles of braided sweetgrass; piece of leather bound with leather thong; two pouches; bag; piece of string; ear of corn; two birds in pouches; thong for tying bundle; owl skin; rope, and weasel skin.

The bundle was purchased for The Field Museum by Assistant Curator James Murie in 1906 and identified as Pawnee.

Authorized representatives of the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma have been provided with copies of the museum records and have viewed the bundles in person. Representatives of the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma identify the bundles as two of the twelve major sacred bundles of the Pawnee, all of which have ongoing importance central to the Pawnee tribe as a whole and which could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. The Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma Business Council requested repatriation of the bundles in a letter dated April 18, 1994.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of The Field Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the two bundles and the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. Officials of The Field Museum have also determined that the two bundles meet the definition of object of cultural patrimony pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C).

Authorities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service have been contacted regarding applicability of Federal endangered species statutes to this transfer and have concurred in the conclusion that the object is not covered due to its age.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object should contact Jonathan Haas, MacArthur Curator of North American Anthropology, The Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone: (312) 922-9410, extension 641, before March 17, 1995. Repatriation of the two bundles to the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma can begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 9, 1995

Francis P. MacManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist
Chief, Archeological Assistance Division*
[FR Doc. 95-3685 Filed 2-14-95; 8:45 am]

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Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Robert Hull Flemming Museum of the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Robert Hull Flemming Museum of the University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, that meets the definitions of "sacred object" and "object of cultural patrimony" under section 2 of the act.

The item consists of a rattle made of a turtle shell and the hollow neck and head of the turtle, reinforced with willow, serving as a handle. The tortoise shell rattle was donated to the Museum in 1931 by Mr. Henry Schnakenberg, an art collector who is thought to have acquired the object in New York City about 1925-30. The rattle is designated accession number 1931.10.2 and E593.

The object's cultural affiliation was determined from the donor's information in consultation with the Oneida Indian Nation of New York. Representatives of the Oneida Indian Nation of New York have identified this item as a tortoise shell rattle. This tortoise shell rattle is needed by present day adherents for continued observance of the Great Feather Dance, a sacred ritual observance enacted during ceremonies of the traditional calendrical round including the Midwinter festival. Representatives of the Oneida Indian Nation of New York also affirm that this tortoise shell rattle is owned collectively by the members of the Oneida Indian Nation of New York and no individual had the right to sell or otherwise alienate the item.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Robert Hull Fleming Museum, University of Vermont have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between this tortoise shell rattle and the Oneida Indian Nation of New York. Officials of the Robert Hull Fleming Museum, University of Vermont have also determined that this tortoise shell rattle meets the definitions of sacred object and object of cultural patrimony pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C). Copies of this notice have been sent to the the Oneida Indian Nation of New York and the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object should contact Ann Porter, Director, Robert Hull Fleming Museum, Colchester Avenue Burlington, VT 05405, telephone: (802) 656-0750 before March 17, 1995.

Repatriation of this tortoise shell rattle to the Oneida Indian Nation of New York can begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 9, 1995

Francis P. MacManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist
Chief, Archeological Assistance Division
[FR Doc. 95-3686 Filed 2-14-95; 8:45 am]*

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from the Titicut Site in Bridgewater, MA in the Possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Andover, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior
ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of completion of the inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, presently in the possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA, from the Titicut Site in Bridgewater, MA.

A detailed inventory and assessment of these human remains has been made by the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology. Human remains of one individual, a ten to twelve year old female, were recovered in 1947 from the Titicut site. This site is believed to have been occupied for several thousand years prior to European Contact. The human remains were recovered with glass and shell beads, a felsite biface, an iron axe, awl, and knife handle, a large ceramic vessel, several antler spoons and hafts, and several whelk shells. The burial can be dated between 1600 and 1620, based on the European trade items recovered with the individual. This site is located within the aboriginal territory of the Wampanoag Tribe at the time of European contact.

Based on the available archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence, as well as the geographical and oral tradition of the Wampanoag people, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum have determined that pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these human remains and associated funerary objects from the Titicut Site and the Wampanoag people. The nearest group of identifiable Wampanoag people are located in Mashpee, MA. The Federally recognized Gay Head Wampanoag concur that Mashpee is the closest community of Wampanoag people to be identified

with the Titicut Site. However, the Mashpee Wampanoag are not recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Since the Mashpee Wampanoag are not Federally-recognized, the Robert S. Peabody Museum included these remains and associated funerary objects on an inventory of "culturally unidentifiable" human remains and requested the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Review Committee's recommendation as to their disposition.

On December 21, 1994, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum were formally notified of the recommendation from the Review Committee stating that, "(A)fter careful consideration of the evidence provided in your letter and in testimony at their most recent meeting, the Review Committee recommends that the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology proceed to repatriate the above mentioned human remains and associated funerary objects to the Mashpee Wampanoag."

This notice has been sent to officials of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact James W. Bradley, Director of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA 01810; telephone: (508) 749-4490, before March 17, 1995. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 9, 1995

Francis P. McManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Chief, Archeological Assistance Division
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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 731-TA-700 and 701 (Final)]

Disposable Lighters From the People's Republic of China and Thailand

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Revised schedule for the subject investigations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 9, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tedford Briggs (202-205-3181), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. Information can also be obtained by calling the Office of Investigations' remote bulletin board system for personal computers at 202-205-1895 (N,8,1).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 24, 1994, the Commission instituted investigation No. 731-TA-701 (Final), Disposable Lighters from Thailand, and established a schedule for its conduct (59 FR 55853, November 9, 1994). Subsequently, the Department of Commerce extended the date for its final determination in the investigation from January 3, 1995, to March 8, 1995 (59 FR 59210, November 16, 1994). The Commission, therefore, revised its schedule in the investigation to conform with Commerce's new schedule (59 FR 66973, December 28, 1994). On December 13, 1994, the Commission instituted investigation No. 731-TA-700 (Final), Disposable Lighters from the People's Republic of China and established a schedule for its conduct (60 FR 6289, February 1, 1995).

On February 1 and February 2, 1995, the Commission received requests from counsel for Chinese respondents to postpone the date of its scheduled hearing in the subject investigations. No objections to these requests were received from the petitioner or other parties to these investigations. The 2 Commission, therefore, is granting the postponement requests and is revising its schedule in the investigations.

The Commission's new schedule for the investigations is as follows: requests to appear at the hearing must be filed with the Secretary to the Commission not later than March 10, 1995; the prehearing conference will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building at 9:30 a.m. on March 15, 1995; the prehearing staff report will be placed in the nonpublic record on March 8, 1995; the deadline for filing prehearing briefs is March 15, 1995; the hearing will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building at 9:30 a.m. on March 21, 1995; and the deadline for filing posthearing briefs is March 29, 1995.